

Appl. No. 09/784,654
Amdt. dated July 2, 2004
Reply to Office action of Oct. 21, 2001

from each other wherein the signal strength of the received signal acts as the main determining factor as to the distance between the two transceiver units.

Layson, Jr. is a portable tracking apparatus for continuous position determination of criminal offenders and victims. The subjects to be tracked are fitted with a body-worn, non-removable tamper resistant transceiver having a Global Positioning System **receiver** and inertial sensors for determining location, microprocessors for determining location of the Global Positioning System **receiver** and a transceiver for transmitting the position of the body-worn transceiver calculated by the body worn microprocessor to the central data-base system.

Applicant claims a system that operates in a completely different manner. Applicant's receiver unit activates the transmitter unit worn by the subject who's location it is desired to determine. When activated, the subject worn transmitter transmits a signal received by an overhead satellite network. The satellite network then responds to the received signal from the subject carried transmitter by triangulating on the received signal. The satellite network then sends a coordinate signal to the receive unit which instantly provides the receiver unit with the location of the subject wearing the transmitter unit.

It can be seen that many different functions are being carried out by the claimed system verses the system derived by the Examine from the combination of the Prakash (US 5,841,352) and Layson, Jr. (US 5,731,757) references.

For instance, Applicant's subject carried transmitter actually transmits the position information to the receiver unit. In Prakash, this would be impossible as the triggering element is the loss of communication link between the two transceivers. It

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would not be obvious to modify the transceiver circuitry of Prakash to generate a sufficiently reliable and powerful signal to relay distance position information. Additionally, Prakash is adapted to detect when the transceivers exceed a predetermined distance limit Direction is not relevant.

The Layson Jr. system using a G.P.S. system calculates its own position and then transmits its position to a receiver unit Applicant's claimed system uses the satellite system to calculate and transmit the location of the individual to the receiver unit. These are significantly different in operation.

With respect to Applicant's claimed mode of operating a panic button activation feature, the Examiner appears to be making Applicant's case that such a panic activation feature is counter intuitive as:

in the case of an emergency the wearer is nervous and want to send out an emergency signal for help, it should be so convenient by pressing only one time on the panic button, it must be complicated and confused when depressing twice in rapid sequence that is easy to forget by a young wearer to depress on the panic button in case of a emergency.

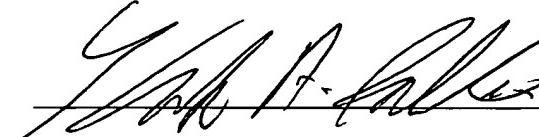
Applicant doesn't understand how the Examiner could determine in light of his foregoing remarks, how modifying Prakash to operate its emergency signal by the use of two depressions of the activation button would have been obvious.

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In view of these numerous conflict's in the operation of the Claimed device and the assembled device of Prakash and Layson, Jr. as combined by the Examiner using ordinary skills in the art Applicant cannot understand how the cited references can fairly be read to support the Section 103(a) rejection of Claim 1.

Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests the rejection of Claim 1 be withdrawn and the Application be sent to allowance.

Respectfully submitted:



Kirk A. Buhler, Reg. No.52,670
1101 California Ave, Suite 100
Corona, CA 92881
(909) 515-6447
Agent for Applicant